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(54) **TESTING OF CIRCUIT WITH PLURAL CLOCK DOMAINS**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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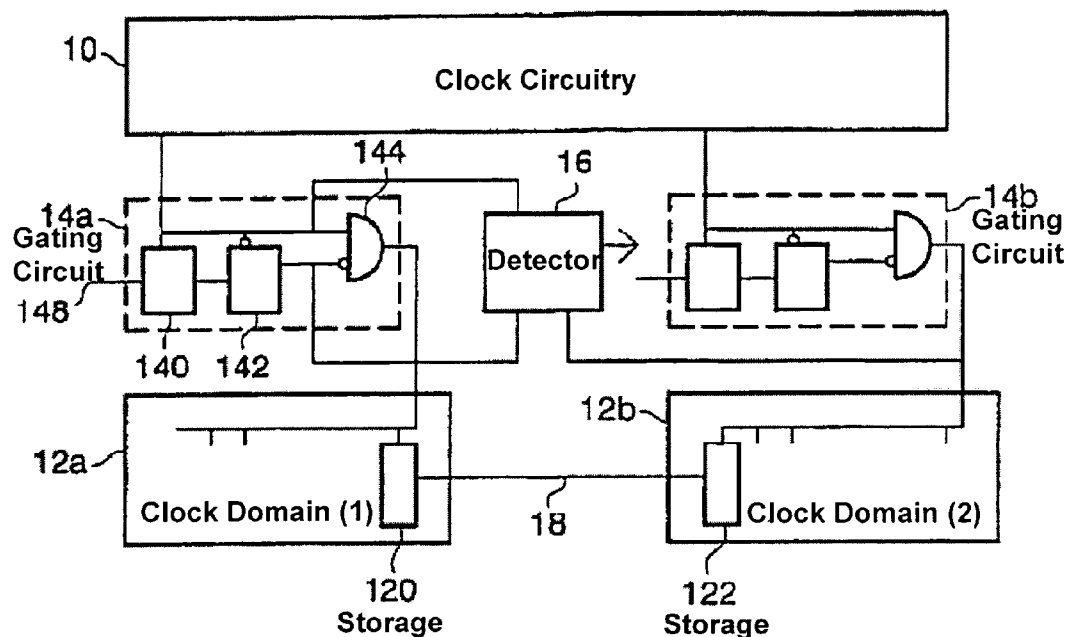
(51) **Int. Cl.**

G01R 31/28 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 714/729; 714/731

8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

An electronic circuit has a plurality of sub-circuits. Clock gate circuits supply gated clock signals to data storage elements of the sub-circuits. The clock gate circuits have gate inputs for receiving gate signals that commands blocking passage of the clock signal. Data can be transferred between data storage elements between two of the sub-circuits. A detector circuit flags invalid data in the data storage element of the second one of the sub-circuits. The detector circuit has a flag storage element arranged to set a flag when the clock gate circuit of the second one of the sub-circuits passes the clock signal for the second one of the sub-circuits after the clock gate of the first one of the sub-circuits has blocked the clock signal for the first one of the sub-circuits. The flag indicates the relative phase of the clocks signals of different sub-circuits when the clocks are stopped. The flag is used to invalidate data in the data storage element of the second one of the sub-circuits.



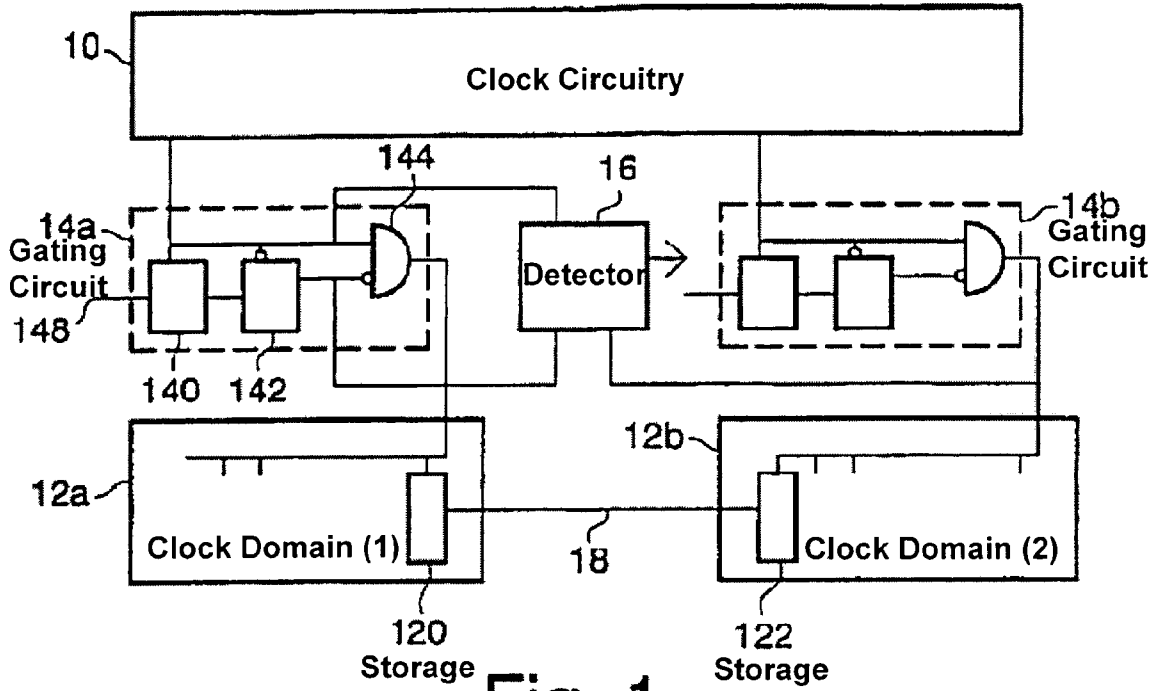


Fig. 1

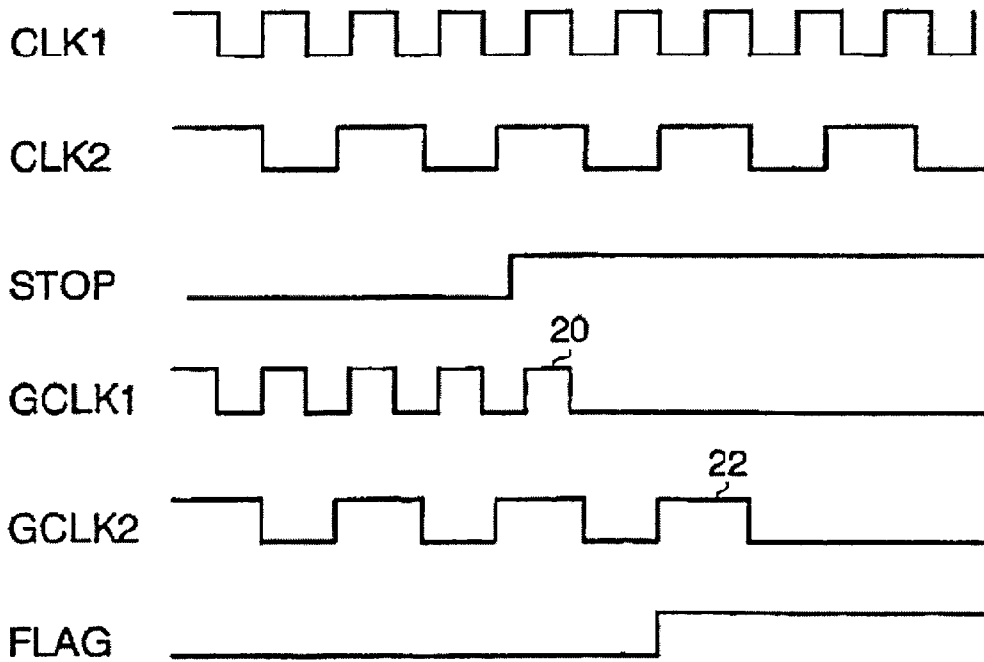


Fig. 2

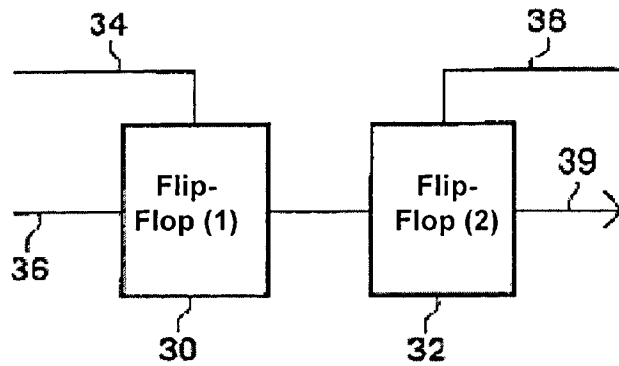


Fig. 3

16

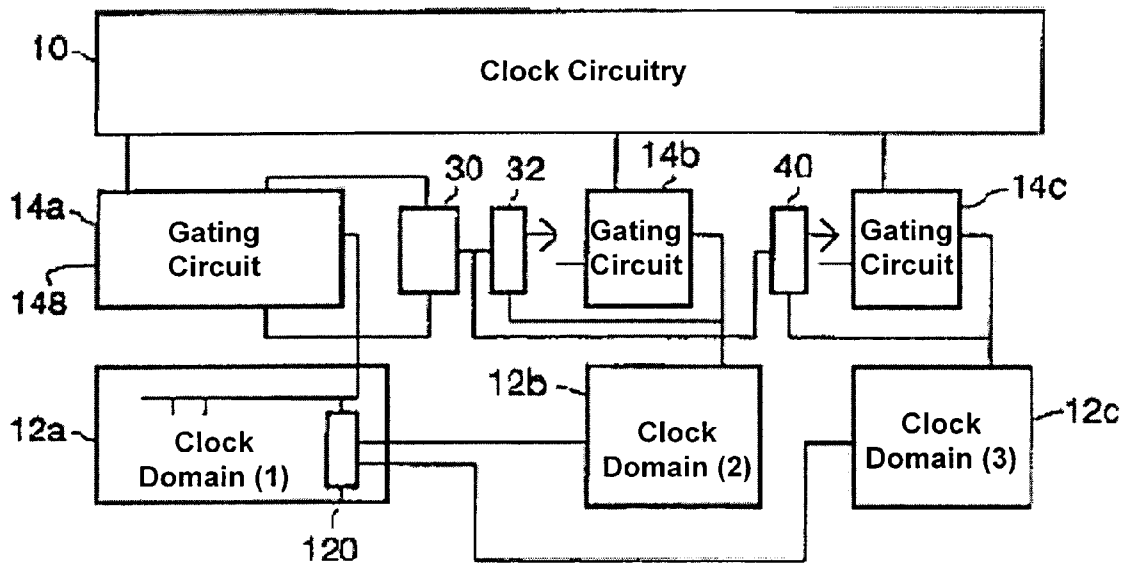


Fig. 4

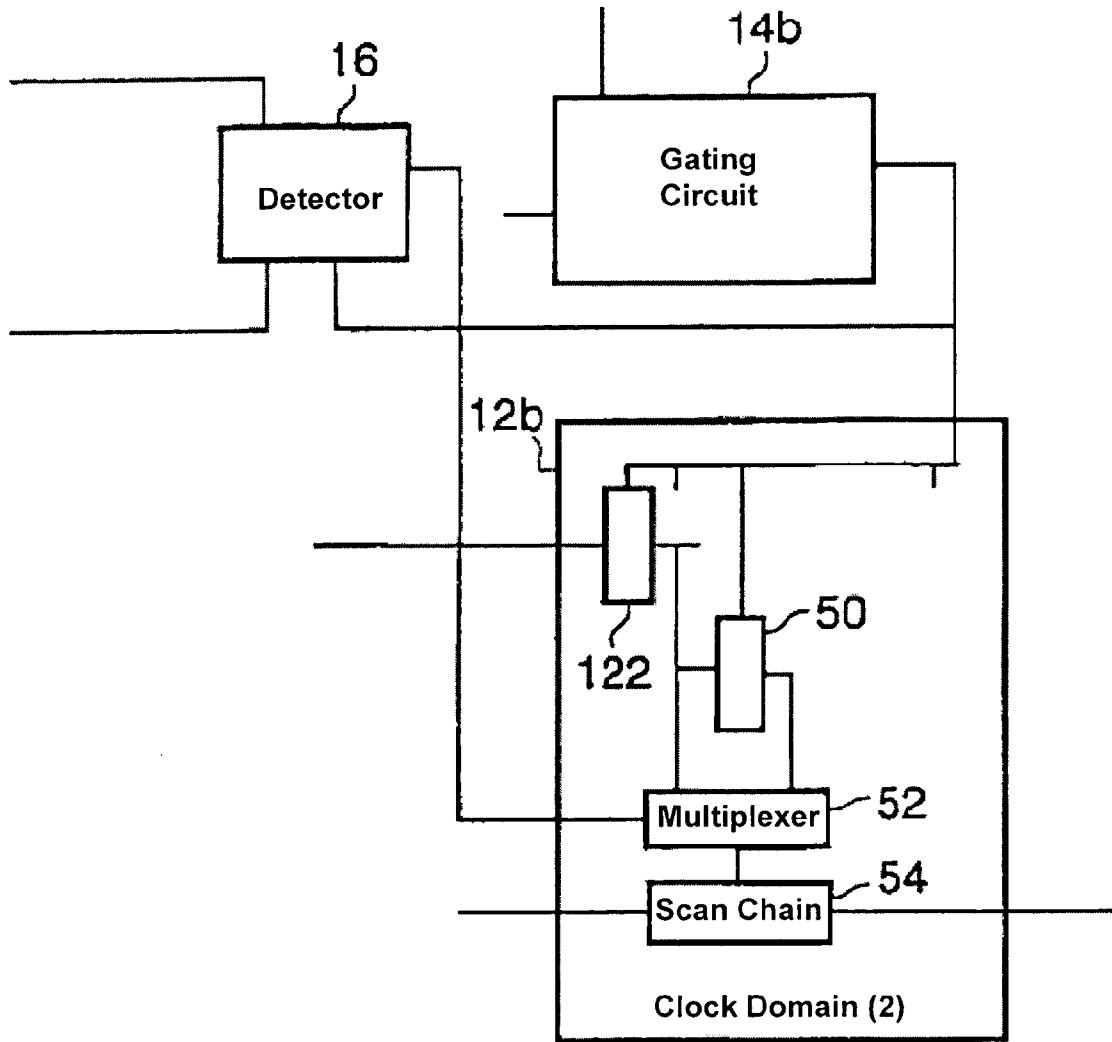


Fig. 5

TESTING OF CIRCUIT WITH PLURAL CLOCK DOMAINS

The field of the invention is an electronic circuit that comprises a plurality of clock domains and a method of testing such an electronic circuit.

For a number of reasons integrated circuits are increasingly split into multiple clock domains that have their own clocks signals (this split usually occurs only in a functional sense, not physically). The use of different clock domains lowers the requirements on skew of the clock signals used for different sub-domains and it can be used to reduce power consumption by the circuit for example. In a circuit with multiple clock domains the clock signals of different clock domains are mutually different for example in terms of phase, frequency or duty cycle etc. In each domain the supply of the clock signal to sub-circuits in that clock domain can be switched off independently from the other clock domains.

Unfortunately the use of different clock domains makes testing and debugging of the electronic circuit more difficult. U.S. Pat. No. 6,131,173 describes a solution to mitigate these difficulties. At the interface between two clock domains an interface circuit is inserted that can isolate the different clock domains from one another in a test mode. This interface makes it possible to supply or extract test data to or from the isolated clock domains.

This technique, however, does not make it possible to test or debug the sub-circuits from different clock domains when they cooperate with one another. To debug such cooperative operation it is necessary to allow the sub-circuits to cooperate while each is clocked with its own clock signal. Upon a stop request from the tester, debugger or on-chip debug hardware, the clocks are stopped in order to inspect the data produced during the cooperation of the circuits. However, it has been found that such a method of debugging does not always produce reliable results. For example, comparison of the data produced during cooperation does not consistently match simulation data, even when the circuit is operating properly.

Amongst others, it is an object to facilitate debugging and testing of electronic circuits that contain multiple clock domains in which sub-circuits from different clock-domains cooperate with one another.

The electronic circuit according to the invention is set forth in claim 1. It has been realized that the unreliability of the results of debugging is a consequence of the fact that it is impossible to stop the clocks in different clock domains simultaneously. For example, it is usually necessary to complete the current clock cycle before the clock can be stopped. Thus, due to phase and frequency differences between the different clock signals, the clock of a first clock domain may be stopped before the clock of a second clock domain.

This may have the effect that a data storage element in the second clock domain captures invalid data, more in particular data that should have been updated before it was captured, but was not updated because the clock signal of the first clock domain was stopped before the update. This happens when an active part of a clock signal that controls update data in the data storage element in the first clock domain is suppressed in the time interval between the signal to stop the clocks and the time when data is captured by the data storage element in the second clock domain (the active part may be an clock signal edge in case of a edge triggered data storage elements, or a pulse in case of pulse triggered data storage elements etc.). In the prior art the debugger or

tester cannot see whether this has happened or not. Therefore this may lead to misleading conclusions about the operation of the circuit.

According to the invention a detector is provided accompanying the interface between a first and second one of the sub-circuits from different clock-domains. The detector is arranged to detect the conditions under which data is captured when the clocks of the sub-circuits are stopped. In a sense it determines the phase relation between the clock signals to the extent that this phase relation is relevant for data transfer between clock domains at the time when the clock signals are stopped. This enables the tester or debugger to evaluate the captured data properly, for example by discarding data that has been captured too late.

In an embodiment of the invention the detector is implemented with a pair of flag storage elements. The first flag storage element sets a pre-flag in response to the clock signal of a first sub-circuit when that clock signal is no longer passed to the first sub-circuit and the second flag storage element copies the pre-flag in response to the clock signal of the second sub-circuit when that clock signal is passed to the second sub-circuit. Thus, the flag represents whether the clock signal of the second circuit has caused data to be captured after the clock of the first sub-circuit has been blocked.

In another embodiment a pipeline data storage element is added to the data storage element of the second sub-circuit. The pipeline data storage element stores overwritten data from the data storage element. Thus, both data for a clock cycle and a preceding clock cycle is retained and the one or the other may be used dependent on whether the flag is set. In this way consistent data can be assured.

Preferably both the flag and the data can be read out via a conventional scan chain when the clocks have been stopped, or, as an alternative, the flag can control which data is read out via the scan chain.

These and other objects and advantages of the electronic circuit according to the invention and of the method of testing this circuit will be described in more detail using the following figures.

FIG. 1 shows an electronic circuit with multiple clock domains.

FIG. 2 shows signals that occur during operation.

FIG. 3 shows a detection circuit.

FIG. 4 shows an electronic circuit with multiple clock domains.

FIG. 5 shows a detail of an electronic circuit.

FIG. 1 shows an electronic circuit with multiple clock domains. The circuit contains clock circuitry 10, two clock domains 12a,b, with a first storage element 120 and a second storage element 122 respectively, clock gating circuits 14a,b and a detector 16. The first storage element 120 has a data output coupled to a data input of the second storage element 122. Although a direct connection is shown, it will be appreciated that this connection may run via combinatorial logic circuits (not shown). Clock outputs of the clock circuitry 10 are coupled to the clock inputs of the first and second data storage element 120, 122 via the respective clock gating circuits 14a,b. Further storage elements (not shown) may be present in the clock domains 12a,b, possibly coupled to each other inside the domains via combinatorial logic circuits (not shown). These further data storage elements are also clocked by the clock signals from the respective clock gating circuit 14a,b. Similarly, although a single output and input are shown for data storage elements 120, 122, it will be clear that this output and input may provide for a single bit or multiple bits. All circuits are

preferably included on the same integrated circuit, but of course circuits distributed over different integrated circuits may be used instead.

By way of example both clock gating circuits **14a,b** are shown to have a similar structure, containing a first flip-flop **140**, a second flip-flop **142** and an AND gate **144**. A clock output from clock circuitry **10** is coupled to clock inputs of first and second flip-flop **140**, **142** and to a first input of AND gate **144**. A data input **148** of the first flip-flop **140** forms a clock gate command input of the clock gating circuit **14a**. A data output of the first flip-flop **140** is coupled to a data input of the second flip-flop **142**. A data output of the second flip-flop **142** is coupled to a second input of the AND gate **144**. The output of the AND gate **144** is coupled to a clock input of the clock domain **12a**, where it is coupled to the clock input of the first storage element **120**. Similarly, the clock gating circuit **14b** of the second sub-circuit has a clock gate command input, a clock input coupled to clock circuitry **10** and a clock output coupled to the clock input of second clock domain **12b**, where it is coupled to the second storage element. The first and second input of the AND gate **144** and the clock output of clock gating circuit **14b** of the second sub-circuit are coupled to the detector **16**.

It will be appreciated that the precise structure of the clock gating circuits is shown for illustration purposes only. Without deviating from the invention any other type of clock gating circuit that allows gating of clock signals may be used.

In operation, clock gating circuits **14a,b** normally pass clock signals from the clock circuitry **10** to clock domains **12a,b**. When a stop signal is asserted at the clock gate command inputs of the clock gating circuits **14a,b** these clock gating circuits **14a,b** block passage of the clock signals to their respective clock domains **12a,b** after a complete clock cycle has occurred. Detector **16** detects whether data is loaded into second data storage element **122** when that data has been affected by the fact that data was not loaded into first data storage element **120** after the stop signal has been asserted.

FIG. 2 shows signals occurring during operation. A first and second trace show clock signals CLK1, CLK2 output by clock circuitry **10** to clock gating circuits **14a,b**. A third trace shows a stop signal STOP which is applied to the clock gate command inputs of the clock gating circuits **14a,b**. A fourth and fifth trace show gated clock signals GCLK1, GCLK2 that the clock gating circuits **14a,b** pass to clock domains **12a,b**. A sixth trace shows the signal FLAG output by detector **16**.

The signal STOP causes the clock gating circuits **14a,b** to pass only one positive clock pulse **20**, **22** after the STOP signal has been asserted. Subsequently the clock signal is blocked. When the STOP signal is not asserted AND gate **144** passes all clock pulses. On the rising edge of this clock pulse **20**, **22** the first flip-flop **140** copies the STOP signal from the clock gating command input **148**. On the falling edge of this clock pulse **20**, **22** the second flip-flop **142** copies the STOP signal which then disables AND gate **144** from passing further clock pulses. Detector **16** monitors whether AND gate **144** receives any clock pulses after AND gate **144** has been disabled from passing further clock pulses. If this happens and subsequently second clock gating circuit **14b** outputs a clock pulse detector **16** sets its output signal FLAG to indicate that second data storage element **122** may have captured invalid data.

FIG. 3 shows an example of an implementation of detector **16**. This implementation contains a first flip-flop **30** and a second flip-flop **32**. The clock suppressing signal from first

clock-gating circuit **14a** (from the output of the second flip-flop **142** in that first clock-gating circuit **14a**) is applied to a data input **36** of first flip-flop **30**. This first flip-flop **30** receives the ungated clock signal CLK1 of first clock gating circuit **14a** at a clock input **34**. The data output of first flip-flop **30** is coupled to a data input of second flip-flop **32**. Second flip-flop **32** has a clock input **38** coupled to the gated clock output of second clock gating circuit **14b** (outputting GCLK2). A data output **39** of second flip-flop **32** supplies output signal FLAG of detector **16**.

In operation, first flip-flop **30** of detector **16** is set when first clock gating circuit **14a** suppresses a clock pulse. This set data from first flip-flop **30** is copied to second flip-flop **32** when that second flip-flop **32** is clocked after the clock pulse. First flip-flop **30** and second flip-flop **32** mimic first and second data storage element **120**, **122** to detect whether invalid data may be captured by the second data storage element. Copying of predetermined flag data by second flip-flop **32** is indicative of copying of invalid data by second data storage element **122**. The predetermined flag data is set-up because a difference between flip-flops **30**, **32** and data storage elements **120**, **122** is that first flip-flop **30** receives the ungated clock, i.e. the clock that should be present to produce valid data for second data storage element **122**, and that predetermined flag data (the STOP signal) is loaded into first flip-flop **30** when the clock signal is suppressed.

It will be noted that there may be timing differences between clock signals applied to the data storage elements **120**, **122** and clock signals applied to detector **16**, for example due to differences in the delay experienced by the clock signals before they reach the respective circuits. This is no problem when detector **16** is made to detect a worst-case situation. Preferably, therefore, it is ensured that the delay experienced by the first domain clock signals that are used in detector **16** is shorter than (or at least as short as) the delay with which these signals are applied to the first domain **12a**, while the delay experienced by the second domain clock signals that are used in detector **16** is longer than (or at least as long as) the delay with which these signals are applied to the second domain **12b**.

It will be appreciated that the selection of the clock edges at which first and second flip-flop **30**, **32** in detector **16** load information corresponds to the clock edges at which data first and second storage elements **120**, **122** load data. So if second storage element loads data on negative clock edges, for example, second flip-flop **32** preferably loads the flag on negative clock edges as well. The same goes for the first flip-flop **30** of detector **16** with respect to first data storage element **120** and for dual edge triggering, pulse controlled data loading etc.

It will be appreciated that the invention is not limited to the implementation of the detector **16** shown in FIG. 3, or to using the particular signals used by that detector. Any detector may be used that detects whether a clock pulse is output to second clock domain **12b** after a pulse from first clock gating circuit **14a** has been suppressed. Similarly it will be appreciated that any way of stopping the clocks may be used, for example passing a greater or lesser part of the clock signals after assertion of the stop signal, as long as detector **16** detects whether an active clock edge occurs from second clock gating circuit **14b** after an active clock edge from first clock gating circuit **14a** has been suppressed.

In practice, various circuits may be added in order to protect transfer of data from the first clock domain **12a** to the second clock domain **12b** in order to prevent a change of data in the data storage element **122** close to the point in time

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when the data in the other data storage element **120** is changed. This may be implemented by any known means, such as handshake signals, semaphores, clock arbiters at the clock input of the storage elements etc. However, such means have been omitted from the figures for the sake of clarity, since they do not affect the timing relation between the clock signals, but only the data transferred. The detection principle for determining the timing relation between the clock signals remains the same.

FIG. **4** shows an electronic circuit with three clock domains. In addition to the clock domains **12a,b** a third clock domain **12c** with a third clock gating circuit **14c** is shown. The first data storage element **120** of the first clock domain **12a** is coupled to the third clock domain **12c**. Thus, invalid data transfer may occur from the first clock domain **12a**, to both the second and third clock domain **12b,c**. When the second and third clock domain **12b,c** have independent clocks this may occur independently for the second and third clock domain **12b,c**. In principle, separate detectors may be provided to detect this. However, when detectors similar to the one shown in FIG. **3** is used, the first flip-flop **30** of the detector may be shared by the second and third domain **12b,c**, only the second flip-flop **32, 40** being provided separately for the different domains **12b,c**. Of course, more second flip-flops **32, 40** may be provided when first domain **12a** interfaces to more than two domains **12b,c**.

As shown, the circuit allows detection of copying of invalid data in the second clock domain **12b**, but no correction. Thus, if it is necessary to inspect the data captured by the second data storage element **122** the circuit may have to be restarted a number of times until detector **16** indicates that no invalid data has been captured. If desired, this may be obviated by adding a pipeline of one or more data storage elements to second data storage element **122**, for storing successive data values that have been stored in second data storage element **122** previous to current data. In this case, the relevant data may be selected from the pipeline on the basis of the output signal of the detector.

Any means may be used to read data from the data storage elements **120, 122** and to read detection results from detector **16**. For example, a conventional scan chain may be used for this purpose.

FIG. **5** shows an example of part of an electronic circuit that provides for correction. The second clock domain **12b** and its corresponding clock gating circuit **14b** are shown, together with detector **16**. The second clock domain **12b** is shown to contain a pipeline storage element **50**, a multiplexer **52** and part of a scan chain **54**. An output of the second data storage element **122** is coupled to the pipeline storage element **50**. The output of the second data storage element **122** and the pipeline storage element **50** are coupled to inputs of the multiplexer **52**, which has an output coupled to the scan chain **54**. The flag output of detector **16** is coupled to a control input of multiplexer **52**.

In operation, each time data storage element **122** loads new data, the previous data in data storage element **122** is copied into pipeline storage element **50**. Thus, when clock gating circuit **14b** stops supplying clock signals to second clock domain **12b**, data storage element **122** contains data captured in the last clock cycle and pipeline storage element contains data captured by data storage element **122** in the before last clock cycle. Multiplexer **52** passes the latter to scan chain **54** when detector **16** indicates that a clock cycle in the first clock domain **12a** has occurred before data storage element **122** has captured data in the last clock cycle before its clock was stopped. Otherwise, multiplexer **52**

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passes data from the data storage element **122** to the scan chain **54**. Thus, the appropriate test data is passed to scan chain **54**.

It will be appreciated that other means than a scan chain can be used to read out the data, or that data from both the data storage element **122** and pipeline storage element **50** may be read out, together with the output of detector **16** to test or debug the circuit. The circuit of FIG. **5**, however, has the advantage that a minimum of information needs to be read out.

The invention claimed is:

1. An electronic circuit comprising:
clock circuitry;

a first sub-circuit comprising a first clocked data storage element and a first clock gate circuit that is coupled between an output of the clock circuitry and a clock input of the first data storage element;

a second sub-circuit comprising a second data storage element, within a different clock domain as the first data storage element, and a second clock gate circuit that is coupled between an output of the clock circuitry and a clock input of the second data storage element;

a data path between the first clocked storage element and the second clocked storage element;

a detector circuit, coupled between the first sub-circuit and the second sub-circuit, that flags an invalid data write operation in the second data storage element in relation to the first clocked gate circuit receiving a gate signal that commands blocking passage of a first clock signal from the clock circuitry.

2. The electronic circuit of claim **1** wherein the detector circuit comprises:

a pre-flag storage element that sets a pre-flag in response to the first clock signal from the clock circuitry being blocked; and

a first flag storage element that copies the pre-flag in response to the second clock gate circuit passing a second clock signal for the second sub-circuit.

3. The electronic circuit of claim **2** further comprising:
a third sub-circuit comprising, a third clocked data storage element and a third clock gate circuit, that is coupled to receive data from the first clocked data storage element; and

wherein the detector circuit further comprises a second flag storage element that copies the pre-flag in response to the third clock gate circuit passing a third clock signal for the third sub-circuit.

4. The electronic circuit of claim **1** further comprising a pipeline storage element coupled to the second clocked data storage element for copying data from the second clocked data storage element to preserve erroneously overwritten in the second clocked data storage element.

5. The electronic circuit of claim **4** comprising an output circuit for reading data from the second clocked data storage element and the pipeline storage element in response to a flag not being appropriately set.

6. The electronic circuit of claim **1** further comprising a scan chain, coupled to a flag storage element and the second clocked data storage element, that allows a flag and data from the second data storage element to be read.

7. A method of testing an electronic circuit containing a plurality of clocked data storage elements, the method comprising:

operating a first clocked data storage element, within the plurality of clocked data storage elements, in a first clock domain;

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operating a second clocked data storage element, within the plurality of clocked data storage elements, in a second clock domain that is different than the first clock domain;
commanding a plurality of clock gate circuits, associated with the plurality of clocked data storage elements, to block passage of at least one clock signal;
detecting a write error at the second clocked data storage element caused by the command to block passage of at least one clock signal; and

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correcting the write error at the second clocked data storage element.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the write error is detected by removing a flag in response to a complete write operation by the second clocked data storage element.

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